

...of the money as to much extra income from his business to be spent on luxuries. No solvent business man does anything of the kind, for he never forgets his liabilities. If there is to be a bonus and money has to be borrowed to pay it, the money should be borrowed directly, so that the people may know just what the obligations of the Government are, instead of being borrowed in the roundabout way proposed by those Congressmen who want to divert the payments on the debt of the Allies from the liquidation of the debt of the Government to its own bondholders.

MUSIC WEEK TYPIFIES AN ESTHETIC REVOLUTION

In Genuine Appreciation of the Best Instrumental and Vocal Art America Is Earning a New Prestige

IN THE absence of a universally accepted definition, the propriety of characterizing Americans as a musical people has been the theme of much inconclusive debate. What are the qualifications for such a title? If production of original works of supreme genius is required, the alignment of the foremost musical nations differs little from that of a full century ago.

The pre-eminence of Central Europe, with a western offshoot in France, a southern in Italy and, within the last fifty years, with flourishing annexes in Scandinavia and Russia, is indisputable.

A Belgian by descent, a German by birth, an Austrian by residence, the unchallengeable Beethoven may be fitly regarded as a cultural product of those forces, social and racial, in the heart of the European peninsula in which the harvest of musical inspiration is the richest.

The reckoning, however, ignores two factors of considerable consequence in any comprehensive charting of music—unshod folk inspiration, as in Spain, Portugal and Latin America, and the power of appreciation, which has attained almost unexampled proportions in the United States.

It is, indeed, upon this mighty access of popular interest that the claim of this country to be ranked with the musical nations of the earth may be worthily presented. Within the last quarter of a century there has been effected in the United States an artistic revolution the consequences of which are only beginning to be realized.

The fear of beauty is sometimes regarded as in the main a Puritan inheritance; its dissolution as earnest of a thriving tolerance and breadth of view. There is undoubtedly a partial truth in this deduction, and yet it fails to explain antipathies of much subtler origin.

Indifference to music is a rather common characteristic of pioneering peoples, among whom esthetic impulses are usually confined to small, specialized circles. It is a natural reaction of majorities to distrust exclusive culture. Often it is not its exponents who draw the caste line, but the preponderance of outsiders prone to estimate artistic refinements as in a way unmanly or too cryptic to be invested with potentialities of wide appeal.

It is not so many years, certainly no longer ago than the centennial of 1876, that Theodore Thomas' courageous expression of lofty musical ideals was attended with unreluctant disaster. A handful of alleged intellectual Brahmins—they would have been highbrows had the term been then invented—later persisted in attending the mysterious rites of the young Boston Symphony Orchestra. At that time the fear of beauty was exceedingly strong not only in Philadelphia but, with a few privileged exceptions, throughout the land.

To the subsequent and comparatively recent collapse of the barriers of prejudice, of which the inauguration of Music Week here is only one index, there are few parallels in the annals of esthetics.

The new freedom in music is in particular an inspiring exhibit. The taste engendered by the educational efforts of ardent spokesmen, by the natural progress of the Nation, by unhesitant reproductive agencies, vitalizing the home with art hitherto almost inaccessible, is in no sense spasmodic. There is a refreshing serenity of pose in the elevation of the present high standards.

To a degree unmatched here in architecture, painting, sculpture or the best drama, musical art has been, as it were, unfrozen. The variety and excellence of musical entertainment, the increasing influx of the best artists, operas and instrumental compositions from abroad, the remarkable development of native singers and other musicians and the huge patronage of these attractions securely attest this liberation. As a music-center in the country, Philadelphia is second only to New York, and considering the pre-eminence of our orchestra, this rating is perhaps too conservative.

A rich diversity of vocal and instrumental concert will mark the formal observance of Music Week. But the special glamour of this period is not exclusively reflective of musical conditions here.

The present season has been distinguished by the stimulating and successful visits of four notable organizations in the sphere of grand opera—the San Carlos, the Metropolitan, the Chicago and the Russian companies. Mr. Stokowski's orchestra cycle has been brilliant. Other symphonic productions have swelled the list, and in addition there has been an opulent round of distinguished virtuosi, musical offerings by vigorous home organizations and the now irresistible musical progress of individual students and the fostering of musical taste and knowledge in the public schools.

Music has ceased to be formidable when even Richard Strauss and Brahms are transferred to living-room phonographs or Chopin and Grieg to uncanonically reproducible pianos, carrying a welcome message to the auditors. America is not barren of composers; witness MacDowell, Carpenter, Griffes, Hadley and Cadman; but the list is not yet comparable with that of Central Europe. While the soil of original creation is still in process of enrichment, appreciation assuredly may claim its due.

Where taste is so keen and the appeal of the finest music so genuine, a healthy and inviolable culture capable of major achievements may be unfeignedly anticipated.

COX AND McSPARRAN

WHOEVER arranged to have John A. McSparran appear on the same platform with former Governor James M. Cox, Harrisburg had demonstrated a need to read the election returns from this State for 1916 and 1920.

Mr. McSparran is seeking election as Governor on the Democratic ticket. But Democratic issues are not directly involved

...national parties, and so far as there is any difference between them that difference arises from opposing views on the best national policies. The Governor of Pennsylvania has nothing to do with tariff legislation, nor with the nationalizing of the railroads, nor with internal revenue taxation, nor with the foreign policy of the Government, nor with the size of the army or the navy.

The attempt to tie up the campaign of McSparran for the governorship with the efforts of Cox to keep himself alive as a national Democratic leader is likely to react disastrously upon McSparran. There are two reasons for this. One is that this State is overwhelmingly Republican on national issues and the other is that Cox himself is unpopular here.

When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for re-election in 1916 he polled 521,000 votes. The women were not then enfranchised. Yet in 1920, when the women voted, Mr. Cox polled only 503,000 votes, or 18,000 less than Mr. Wilson, while Mr. Harding polled 1,218,000 votes, or 515,000 more than Mr. Hughes polled in 1916.

One would have thought under the circumstances that Mr. Cox himself would have perceived that he could do nothing for any Democratic candidate in this State and that he would have remained in Ohio. And one would have thought also that McSparran's managers would have had better judgment than to ask a man who could not even poll his party vote in a national election to speak on the same platform with their candidate.

But the Democratic capacity for blundering is inexhaustible. This Harrisburg incident seems to be merely its latest manifestation.

A REAL WAR OF WORDS

AMBITIOUS Powers and more or less furtive and powerful private groups acting with their aid and sanction continue to press furiously for control beyond their own territories in what might be called the new parts of the Old World. The wars of imperialism are being continued determinedly. But the ammunition now is words. Conquests as great as armies ever sought are being engineered by the tremendous mechanism of modernized propaganda.

How the campaigns are managed is pretty clearly revealed in the report of a survey recently completed in China and other parts of the Far East by a special investigating commission representing the Press Congress of the World, an international organization of journalists formed solely in the interest of truth and honestly presented news.

The modern imperialist reverses the processes of the millitary. He first attempts to capture and control the mind of a people. That accomplished, the capture of territory is relatively easy. If it is necessary to poison or paralyze or utterly devitalize the mind of the country attacked the job is done. And what is more, the commanding officers care little about the incidental damage their agencies do to neutrals. That is why the general subject ought to be of interest to the United States, which, often enough, is caught in the line of attacks now directed from half a dozen places in Europe at the heart and mind of the Orient.

The survey of the propaganda system of the Far East showed that twelve highly organized news services, most of them directly or indirectly subsidized by European Powers or by Japan, issue daily news to the Chinese native press. In many instances the service is rendered without cost. And in such cases the news is colored to suit the particular purposes of one or another foreign diplomatic policy or the ends of the Power whose nationals own or control the distributing system. This suspicion, hate and false beliefs can be made to order in very large areas of China. The Chinese can be made to believe that their friends are their enemies and that their enemies are their friends.

Thus, during the Conference for Disarmament in Washington, a large section of the Chinese newspaper press was led to make it appear that the interests of China were being deliberately betrayed by the United States Government under the direction of President Harding. It is as hard to overturn a lie in China as it is anywhere else. The truth-tellers told in the American Press dispatches to large Chinese newspapers by cables from representatives of other large news organizations like the United Press Service. But the impressions created by the propagandists assigned, apparently, to lessen the force of American influence in China could not be changed by direct statements of the truth in a relatively small number of important newspapers. The native press in China is so vast that to pay for real news when the imitation may be had for nothing. At this moment Britain, Japan, France, Germany and Soviet Russia have large news agencies working with cables and wireless, telegraph and mail in China.

The United States was flooded by propaganda during the war, but at least nineteen per cent of it was recognized and sent out of the better newspapers. The information obtained in the Far East survey is of extraordinary interest, since it is indicative of the great and growing need of honest news and of the nature of the work which all good newspapers in this country are doing. Faults there are in the system of news-gathering. But it is impossible to find in the United States any daily paper of standing that deliberately serves any group or any secret purposes as dangerous as those and secret purposes are served by heavily subsidized newspapers, almost everywhere in Europe and Asia. The simple truth about any public matter is something which modern countries must have if they are to be safe.

HUMOR EVERYWHERE

THE unappreciated observer will be inclined to disagree with the dean of the University of Washington, on whose recommendation the comic monthly magazine of the students has been suppressed.

The dean said that "there is not sufficient comical material about a college to enable a humorous magazine to survive."

As a matter of fact, there is no place where there is more provocation to humor than a college, unless it be a Legislature, or a City Council, or a political convention, or a sewing society, or a fashionable ball, or a meeting of a board of directors, or any other assembly of men or women or men and women.

They know this in the University of Pennsylvania, where the Punch Book has survived for many years, with no lack of humorous material to fill its pages. The Cornell Widow and the Harvard Lampoon do not lack for humor. Yet with miraculous discretion all these humorous publications leave almost untouched one of the most provocative sources of humor within their vision, and that is the seriousness with which some members of the faculty take themselves and their specialties. If a little greater leniency could be given to the students in their journal publications they would have a wholesome effect upon the faculties, and even the boards of trustees.

They know this in the Washington dean that there is lack of humorous material in a college is really one of the most humorous things that has come out of a college this week.

Some Observations of, on and by the Astors and Some Reflections Born of Today's Meeting and Guests

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
I HAVE always held that if some one asked you a question in the morning you had only to wait until afternoon to have the answer come your way without so much as holding up a finger to beckon it.

The other morning, for instance, I was called up by the committee in charge of the Academy meeting at which Lady Astor speaks today and asked to send a character sketch of her that could be printed for purposes of news and never mind Lady Astor nor any of the famous Langhorne sisters; nor had I seen her nor did I know any one—so far as I was aware—who could describe her.

I promised rather vaguely to "make a stab" at writing about her, however, before the sun should set on my ignorance, and then I went about other affairs perfectly sure that if I were to write up the wherewithal would be given me "out of the everywhere into the here."

I WAS duly grateful for this "help over hard places" and meditated whether I could turn it to account when later on in the evening I discovered by chance that the man who was put in to make a survey of a cousin of the Langhorne and had stopped with the Astors and could give me a still more amplified impression of Lady Astor, Astor, he pronounced something that before you were with her ten minutes you were apt to think her the most beautiful person in the world and the most delightful and pleasantest to laugh with and the cleverest to match wits with.

Equipped thus with the opinion of a very observing and experienced young man and an exceedingly discriminating young man, Lady Astor, he said, is a very different person from the one I had seen at the Academy. Great charm such as she has—if all accounts be true—is a very great possession, and used as she uses it is a distinct asset to the country of her adoption as well as a credit to the country of her birth and upbringing. Its poise and graciousness are Southern, but England, without a doubt, the "unaffectedness" and earnestness" belongs to a country whose administrative class feels the responsibility of making the laws and of keeping them, not that it is a distinct asset to the country of her adoption as well as a credit to the country of her birth and upbringing.

EDUCATED men and women of the same class over in this country are shamed-faced about being examples and shirk their responsibility. In many instances the service rendered without cost. And in such cases the news is colored to suit the particular purposes of one or another foreign diplomatic policy or the ends of the Power whose nationals own or control the distributing system. This suspicion, hate and false beliefs can be made to order in very large areas of China. The Chinese can be made to believe that their friends are their enemies and that their enemies are their friends.

As a matter of fact, this country will never come into its full strength until all its practical physical culture and recreation exercises as well as mental training. Not only every large city, but every small community, should have a Department of Public School Hygiene and Physical Education. There should be a thorough systematic inspection of the children by a competent staff of physicians, as it is being carried out at present in cities, but more importantly the home should be linked up with the public health through specially trained visiting nurses, of whom this city has some, but not a sufficient number, who should teach the care of the health of children and domestic hygiene in the home as well.

HER appearance in the Academy is for a cause not much in vogue hitherto in Philadelphia, the National Trade Union League, an organization of Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, is the moving spirit for the country at large and has not only a very timely visit to our city but also a very interesting group of two ago I am longing to go to see her.

It is well to remind the general public annually through the observance of a Health Day that the adult should do to keep his body in health and that building up his physique to the maximum level is the best safeguard against germ disease, including those common and much-dreaded afflictions, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Every one should recognize the fact that the greatest enemies of mankind are the countless germ diseases which cause more than 50 per cent of all deaths. Many persons worry themselves about these micro-organisms and then, in consequence of their ignorance, come into direct contact with them in simple ways.

In general, the individual also bestows too little time and attention upon the rules and regulations which are intended to guard against the contraction of communicable diseases. To him, health regulations, however, are of the highest concern, since it is not possible for him to safeguard himself without the aid of the State.

Importance of the Rules
One of the principal objects of Health Day is to make the public appreciative of the practical importance of the rules and regulations which are intended to guard against the contraction of communicable diseases. To him, health regulations, however, are of the highest concern, since it is not possible for him to safeguard himself without the aid of the State.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz
1. Ivan the Terrible was (Czar of Russia). He reigned from 1547 to 1584.

Supporting the Department
It is gratifying to be able to say that our present Council has been supporting the Department of Health more generously than



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. JAMES M. ANDERS
On Public Health Day
TODAY is Health Day, and every effort toward making the utmost of its opportunities should be made by the citizens of Philadelphia, says Dr. James M. Anders, "Health education," said Dr. Anders, "is receiving increasing attention throughout the country at the present time. It begins with the child of primary school age or younger, as it should do, and goes hand in hand with practical physical culture and recreation exercises as well as mental training. Not only every large city, but every small community, should have a Department of Public School Hygiene and Physical Education. There should be a thorough systematic inspection of the children by a competent staff of physicians, as it is being carried out at present in cities, but more importantly the home should be linked up with the public health through specially trained visiting nurses, of whom this city has some, but not a sufficient number, who should teach the care of the health of children and domestic hygiene in the home as well.

Liberal Appropriations Needed
To carry out such a program demands that Boards of Education shall make liberal appropriations than they are doing at present for this purpose. They need to broaden their views with regard to training in public-school hygiene, carefully supervised play, drills and the like.

The Gain in Recent Years
"Less than three-quarters of a century ago," writes Dr. W. W. Keen, "we knew little of the actual causes of the great scourges of the race, the plagues, the fevers and the pestilences than did the Greeks." Says Osler: "Now comes in Pasteur's great work. Before him Egyptian darkness; with him as the years give us even fuller knowledge."

Since Pasteur, other investigators have been varying their magic wands and as a result, during the half-century last past, such common and too often fatal diseases as yellow fever, tetanus, malaria, cholera, anthrax, hydrophobia and others have been brought under control.

It is clear, however, that the general public has not as yet been put into possession of all the known facts relating to individual and public hygiene discovered by experimental research, the greatest gift to mankind—the super-sensitization of the anti-vivisectionists notwithstanding—which, if understood and heeded, would contribute mightily to the health, comfort and happiness of our citizens.

What Do You Know?

- 1. When and where was the first mint established in the United States?
- 2. What is the plural of the word virus?
- 3. When was the first Brooklyn Bridge opened?
- 4. Where do the Basque people live?
- 5. What is a palladium?
- 6. What is the "Garda Saoren"?
- 7. Who was Sir Lucius O'Trigger?
- 8. What planet has a reddish appearance?
- 9. Who was Constant Troyon?
- 10. How long has George V been King of England?

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It is gratifying to be able to say that our present Council has been supporting the Department of Health more generously than

SHORT CUTS

'Morning, May.
Genoa begins to pine for an Ararat.
Tempot Dome tempest suggests storm in a percolator.

Jack Frost never grows up. He's always a nipper.
What the Standard Time League needs is the services of Joshua.
Bryan still smites his enemies with Samson's favorite weapon.

The more surely a rest is well-earned the less likely a man is to get it.
What European currency appears to need is a stop-press bulletin of some kind.
Now that the "L" is disposed of, we may proceed to have transit troubles elsewhere.

The chances are that the Blair decision was not partisan at all, but just plain foolishness.
Lady Astor bought ten pairs of pumps in Baltimore. Going to lead somebody a merry dance.
There are no flappers in the spirit world, says Conan Doyle. What do the older people talk about?

Attacks on Pinchot show that the Democrats know whom they have to lick and hope to do it at the primaries.
It would appear that there are psychiatrists and photographers who consider the Doyle fairy photographs phony as well as spooky.
Fish are returning to the Susquehanna now that the water is no longer polluted by the mines. The miners may now turn fishermen.

If Conan Doyle can get into communication with Benjamin Franklin we'd like to hear the views of the famous kite flier in the modern radio.
When Tennyson wrote "You must wake and call me early in the morn'g 'til he is Queen of the May," he was perhaps thinking of daylight saving.

But, one may object, if all the wise and necessary exemptions from the income tax are promptly attended to by Congress, what will be left of the law?
Only 55 per cent of women wear corsets nowadays, says the secretary of the Chicago Corset Club. Flapper nippin' sinking Old Ironsides in target practice.

The one way a man is sure of winning sympathy for his misfortunes is to attach himself to a horse or a dog. Every sentimentalist in the country will fall for him instantly.
Curious, isn't it, how the great mass of the populace here in town on Saturday ignored all discussion of the relay races and confined their remarks to various features of the Genoa conference?

When Joseph Pennell said "You can't mix art and underwear on Chestnut street and make a success of it," he may have had in mind some of the "new art" nudes that no underwear could be made to fit.

Lady Astor says she is an unrepentant rebel. Without doubt. But here was not merely the voice of a Virginia speaking for Virginia. It was that of a woman speaking for all womankind.
The world has never known a big undertaking that at some point did not indicate failure, remarked Demosthenes, Mettinius, and the Genoa Conference is no exception. Lloyd George now views with alarm where he may later point with pride.
Way, we wonder, should it be worth a hundred dollars to Mr. Bryan to see a college professor guilty of cowardly evasion? And, having wondered, we arrive at the conclusion that while Mr. Bryan means what he says he does not always say what he means.